



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Road, London, ON. N6G 1G5
(519) 645-2844



February, 1993

93-2

The Gunilda Site: A Submerged Cultural Resource Management Plan

Scott McWilliam

For April, as the ground thaws and the ice flows break up, we offer a presentation on underwater archaeology. Mr. McWilliam is currently working on the Gunilda wreck, a luxury steam yacht which sunk in the waters of Lake Superior in 1911. Come on out to see what a watery grave can contribute to the maritime history of the Great Lakes. See you at Grosvenor Lodge at 8 PM, Thursday, April 8th.

Next Month: Our May meeting is scheduled for Thursday, May 13th, at 8 PM. The speaker will be Dr. Peter Ramsden of McMaster University.

LAST CHANCE TO PAY YOUR 1993 DUES, AND CONTINUE RECEIVING KEWA!!!!!!

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Karen Mattila (672-6523)
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30 Montclair Ave., London

EXECUTIVE REPORT

at the back of this newsletter you will find a copy of 1992 Treasurer's Report, submitted by our reliable Treasurer, Harri Mattila. What a treat receiving the statement in March, instead of August or later, like we usually do! You will see that, while we haven't been wheeling and dealing as much as in 1992, we have managed to make a very tidy \$4,000 profit. Not bad at all!

Of course, one source of funds which contributed substantially to our profit was the regular sales of the *Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* volume. However, that success and brisk sales through 1992 has meant that the volume is now, officially, OUT OF PRINT (with the exception of a stash for a certain co-editor's prehistory course this winter!). The Executive is currently contemplating when to take the volume to the printers for a second run (*sans* some of the many typos from the first edition). Also, Publications editor Neal Ferris reports steady progress towards getting two other volumes produced. Our publication lull won't last long!

* * * * * **OAS SYMPOSIUM, 1993** * * * * *
Niagara Falls, Ontario, Sheraton Inn Hotel, October 22-24th

We're still looking for 1 or 2 more sessions for the symposium, any ideas about what you'd really be interested in seeing?? Also, if there is enough interest, we can offer day care services for the Saturday and Sunday portions of the symposium (minimum 5 kids). We are also trying to line up some possible tours, including a tour of area vineyards, a geological tour of the Falls and gorge, and A War of 1812 tour of the Niagara River. If you're interested in any of these, let us know ASAP. None of the tours will proceed without advance interest being registered.

SOCIAL REPORT

Fashion problems for the up-coming field season? Want to be the best-dressed archaeologist on your crew? Then don't delay, act today and order your own London Chapter, OAS T-Shirt. Depicting the cover of the Prehistory volume and in nice earthy (sand, not clay) colours. These comfortable, sweat-absorbing cotton T-shirts are sure to be the hit of the field season. Less than 2 dozen left, so phone the Chapter office today and place your order (all sizes still available).

Its a bit early, but before we all disappear into the field, does anyone have any ideas about the summer picnic this year? Any potential hosts? Lets hope we actually have a real summer to hold the summer picnic this year!

***** **WARNING:** *****

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO PAY YOUR 1993 DUES, OR ELSE!

EDITOR'S REPORT

This month a contribution from Stan Wortner and Chris Ellis, demonstrating that a handful of flakes and a few diagnostics can be an incredibly valuable contribution to the archaeological record. Hmmm, makes you wonder about all those lithic scatters that have been written off over the years! We also offer a report from Bud Parker on an even smaller site find. Small is beautiful, not insignificant!

Stan Wortner and Chris Ellis

Introduction

We present here a description and analysis of a small Early Paleo-Indian (fluted point associated) lithic assemblage from the Snary (AdHm-46) site in southwestern Ontario. Previous work in the eastern Great Lakes area has suggested the presence of at least three Early Paleo-Indian Phases distinguished from each other mainly by differences in the form and manufacturing procedures of fluted points (Deller and Ellis 1992a, 1992b; Ellis 1984; Shott 1989; Storck 1984). Available evidence strongly suggests these phases represent a time series from an early Gainey Phase, through an intermediate Parkhill (Barnes) Phase, to a latest dating Crowfield Phase (Deller and Ellis 1992a, 1992b; Ellis 1993). While the Snary site is known only through surface collection and has yielded only a small number of artifacts, it is assignable to, and provides important information on, the poorest known of these phases in Ontario, namely Gainey. Of especial significance is information pertaining to contrasts between the Gainey phase stone tool kits and settlement mobility patterns versus the presumed later Parkhill and Crowfield Phases and the presentation of additional data on variability in small Early Paleo-Indian site assemblages.

Site Location and History of Investigations

The Snary site is located just west of the modern town of Thamesville (Figure 1). The site is not located on, or even near, any pro-glacial lake shoreline. Rather, it is situated on an elongated, relatively narrow, east to west trending ridge which overlooks the Thames River and its floodplain on the immediate southern site margin. The apex of this ridge formerly served as a farm lane/roadway but is now in the centre of a cultivated field.

The site was first located by S. Wortner in the early 1960's. Evidence of an Early Paleo-Indian component was initially suggested by the recovery of a fluted biface fragment on Collingwood chert. This chert originates in the Fossil Hill formation (see Storck and von Bitter 1989), the nearest outcrops of which are located in the Collingwood/Beaver Valley area, some 250-260 km northeast of the Snary site (Figure 1). This fluted biface was subsequently recorded and reported upon by Charles Garrad (1971:10, #7) in his "Ontario Fluted Point Survey." Several subsequent surface collections, the latest of which was carried out by the authors in the spring of 1992, has yielded a small but consistent collection of Early Paleo-Indian artifacts distributed over an area of some 200 m² straddling the former laneway area. The site has also yielded diagnostics indicating Late Paleo-Indian (Hi-Lo), Late Archaic (Smallpoint), Middle Woodland, and historic period use.

Despite this evidence of post-Early Paleo-Indian occupations, it is relatively easy to isolate much of the Early Paleo-Indian assemblage. Many of the Paleo-Indian artifacts are, based on comparative data from other sites, quite distinctive in morphology and easily recognizable.

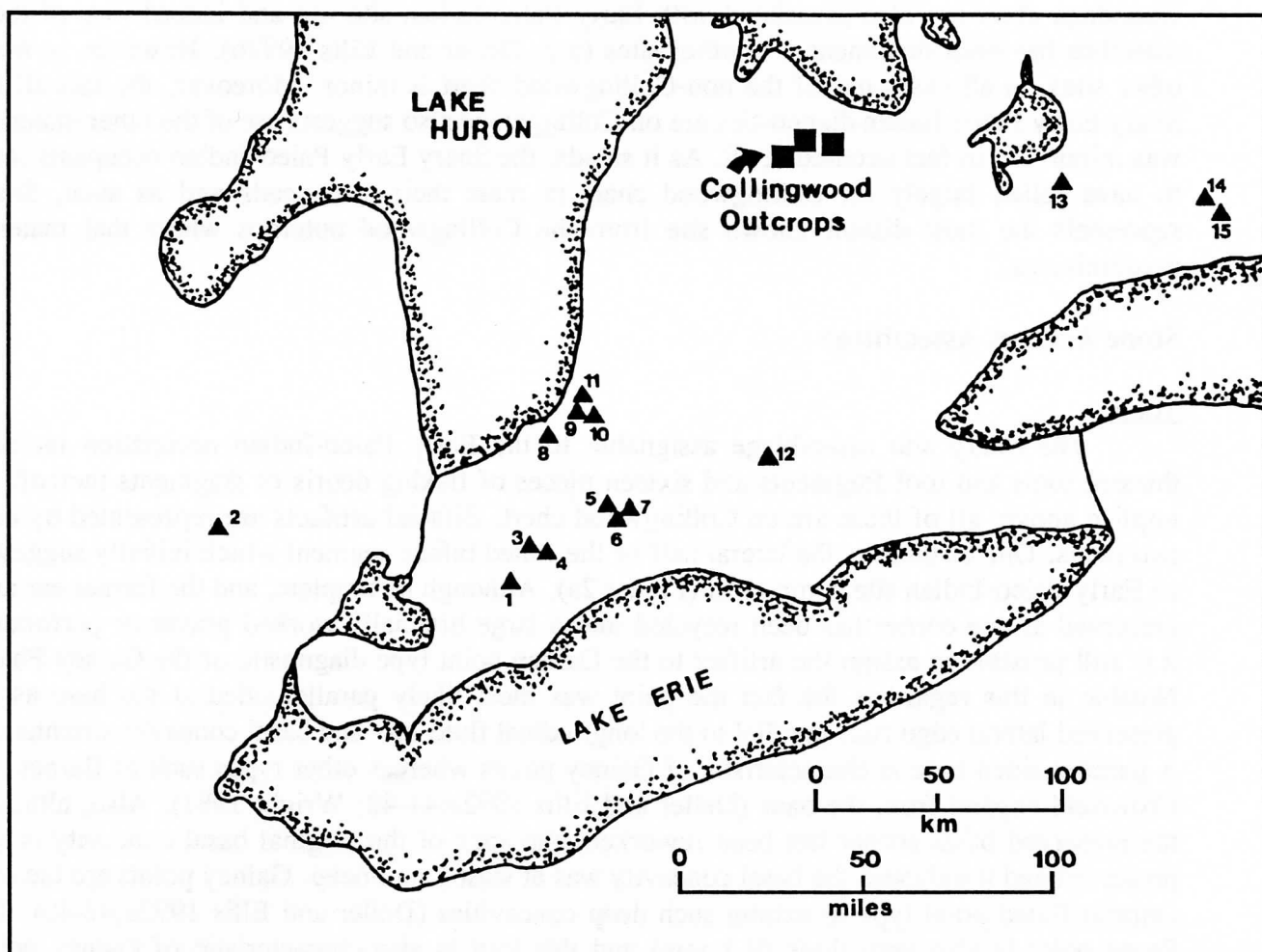


Figure 1: Location of Early Paleo-Indian Sites Mentioned in the Text. 1: Snary; 2: Gainey; 3: Weed; 4: Murphy; 5: Crowfield; 6: Bolton; 7: Culloden Acres; 8: Thedford II; 9: Parkhill; 10: Dixon; 11: Haunted Hill; 12: Alder Creek; 13: Udora; 14: Sandy Ridge; 15: Halsted.

Of note in this regard are a channel flake segment from point fluting, and certain of the endscraper forms. Moreover, all of these distinctive tools are on the Collingwood chert whereas none of the materials diagnostic of later occupations are on this material. Rather, these later diagnostics are exclusively on either Kettle Point or Onondaga chert. The clear association of diagnostic Early Paleo-Indian artifacts with Collingwood chert, combined with the fact that previous studies have consistently indicated this material was only employed by Early Paleo-Indians in southwestern-most Ontario prehistory (e.g. in the area from London, Ontario west; see Deller and Ellis 1988, 1992a, 1992b; Ellis 1993) allows us to confidently assign the non-diagnostic Snarry artifacts on Collingwood to the Early Paleo-Indian occupation.

Of course, it is possible that some of the non-diagnostic items on Kettle Point and Onondaga chert are also associated with Early Paleo-Indian site use and indeed, use of these materials has been documented at other sites (e.g. Deller and Ellis 1992b). However, at these other sites, in all cases use of the non-Collingwood chert is minor. Moreover, the fact all the Snary Early Paleo-Indian diagnostics are on Collingwood also suggests use of the other materials was minor if it in fact occurred at all. As it stands, the Snary Early Paleo-Indian occupants seem to have relied largely on Collingwood chert to meet their tool needs and as such, Snary represents the most distant known site from the Collingwood outcrops where that material predominates.

Stone Artifact Assemblage

Tools

The Snary site assemblage assignable to the Early Paleo-Indian occupation includes thirteen tools and tool fragments and sixteen pieces of flaking debris or fragments thereof. As implied above, all of these are on Collingwood chert. Bifacial artifacts are represented by only two items. One of these is the lateral half of the fluted biface segment which initially suggested an Early Paleo-Indian site component (Figure 2a). Although incomplete, and the former ear area preserved at one corner has been recycled into a large bifacially worked graver or perforator, it is still possible to assign the artifact to the Gainey point type diagnostic of the Gainey Phase. Notable in this regard is the fact the point was most likely parallel-sided at the base as the preserved lateral edge runs parallel to the longitudinal flute scar and basal concavity orientation. A parallel-sided base is characteristic of Gainey points whereas other types such as Barnes and Crowfield expand from the base (Deller and Ellis 1992a:41-42; Wright 1981). Also, although the preserved basal corner has been reworked, the apex of the original basal concavity is still preserved and it indicates the basal concavity was at least 8 mm deep. Gainey points are the only Ontario fluted point type to exhibit such deep concavities (Deller and Ellis 1992a:42-43). The Snary point is also very thick (9.1 mm) and this trait is also characteristic of Gainey points (Deller and Ellis 1992a: Figure 36). Finally, the flutes on each face are relatively short (30 and 28.2 mm long) and short fluting is apparently more characteristic of Gainey points.

The second bifacial item is a lateral fragment of a "scaled piece" or "pièce esquillée" (see MacDonald 1968), so called because they exhibit overlapping heavy battering or crushing scars on two or more margins and on both faces which resemble fish scales. This battering indicates bipolar use of the items but whether they were employed as wedges or as bipolar cores to produce tiny flake blanks for tools, is much debated (cf. Hayden 1980). Although the Snary site specimen is incomplete, the small size of extant flake scars suggest any flakes derived from it would have been too small to use. Hence, use as a "wedge" seems more likely. Regardless of the exact use of the Snary specimen, it does exhibit some steep retouch along one margin and other features suggesting it was produced by recycling what was originally an end scraper. The subsequent use of end scrapers as "pièces esquillées" is a trait well-documented on Early Paleo-Indian sites elsewhere in northeastern North America (e.g. Gramly 1982).

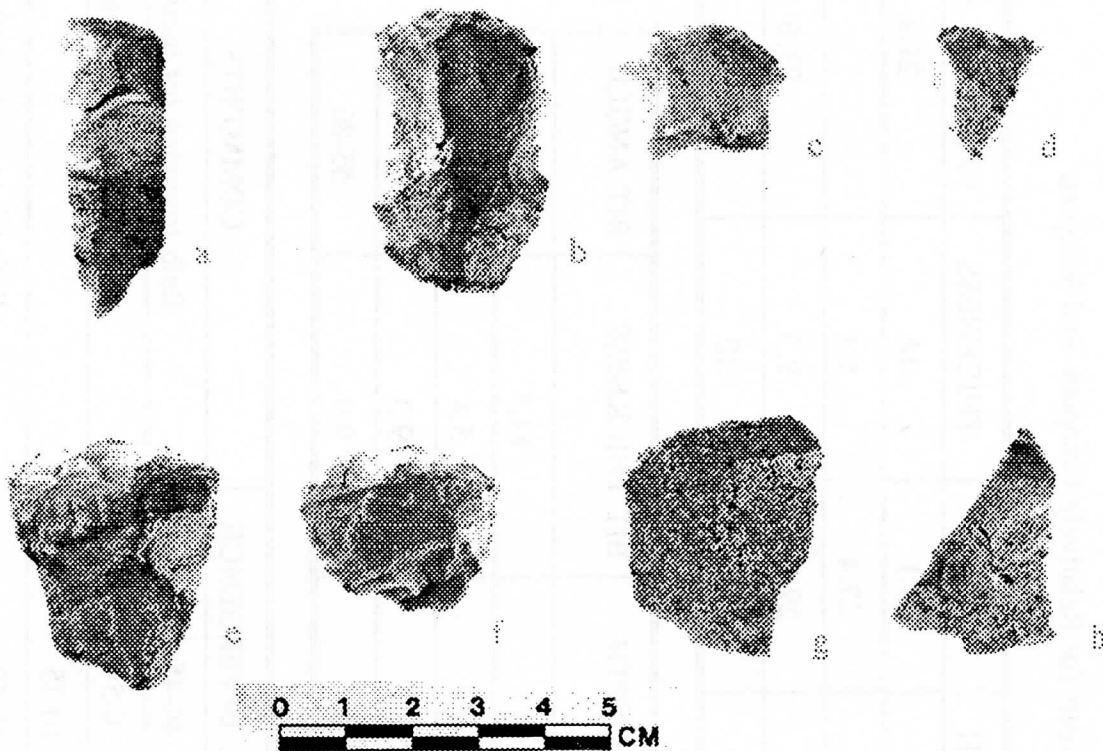


Figure 2: Lithic Tools From the Snary Site, a: fluted biface segment; b-f: end scrapers; g: raclette; h: trianguloid flake tool.

The most common unifacial tool form at Snary is the trianguloid end scraper. Eight are in the collection. While four of these items are relatively complete, four are simple snapped proximal ends. One of the end scrapers [Field Catalogue (hereafter FC) #7], represented by a proximal end (Figure 2d), was recycled into another use subsequent to its being used in its initial form. After the end was broken off the original tool, the snap was continuously retouched across the break to allow continued use.

In their original, unrecycled form, all of the trianguloid end scrapers seem to have been hafted but variability within the assemblage suggests two means of hafting these items were employed -- a situation noted at other sites (e.g. Rule and Evans 1985). Two items (FC #'s 4 & 5), referred to here as Variety #1, are complete enough to determine they were relatively parallel-sided as measured by the degree of divergence of the tools' side edges (see Table 1). Moreover, both these items, as well as the previously described recycled item with a distally re-

Table 1: Select Measurements for Relatively Complete End Scrapers.

FC#	VARIETY	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	PROXIMAL WIDTH
3	Unnotched	39.1	33.1	14	21.4
4	Notched		27.4	5.4	
5	Notched	44.2	29.1	9.3	23.6
6	Unnotched	26.3	31.7	10	27.2

FC#	PROXIMAL THICKNESS	BIT WIDTH	BIT DEPTH	BIT THICKNESS	BIT ANGLE
3	8.0	33.1	4.7	14.5	70-80
4		27.5	7.3	5.4	55-70
5	10.4	28.8	8.6	9.3	60-70
6	8.6	31.7	6.4	9.9	55-80

FC#	TRANSVERSE SHAPE	LATERAL DIVERGENCE	COMMENTS
3	Offset Triangular	40-45	Bulb trimming for hafting
4	Plano-Convex	0-5	Broken at proximal end
5	Trapezoid	10-15	
6	Offset Triangular	45-50	Bulb trimming for hafting

*all measurements in mm except bit angles and lateral divergence (e.g. the angle between the side edges of the tool at the proximal end) which are in degrees. Proximal width and thickness are measured at a position 10 mm from the proximal end.

touched snap (FC # 7) are notable for having notches directly opposite each other on each side edge. On FC #5 (Figure 2b), there are two sets of these paired notches, one pair being about mid-point, the other near the proximal end. This tool also has had some ventral thinning near the proximal end to thin the bulbar area. FC # 4 (Figure 2c) also had a set of notches about mid-point. However, breakage and recycling of the proximal or platform end obscures any possible evidence of additional notches adjacent to the platform. FC # 7 also had a set of paired notches near the proximal end but the distal snapping and recycling precludes determination of whether or not it had other notches located more distally. One other fragmentary end scraper (FC #12) appears to have been relatively parallel-sided and may also be assignable to Variety #1. However, it is too incomplete to determine if the notches were present.

The presence of bilateral notches and bulbar thinning strongly suggests these tools were hafted. The parallel-sided nature of the items, along with the lateral notches suggests they were hafted in a slot ended handle with the side edges and notches exposed for attaching a binding. End scrapers with a single pair of notches around mid-point and often, another set of notches near the proximal end, have been reported from other Ontario Paleo-Indian sites such as Culloden Acres (Ellis and Deller 1991).

The remaining end scrapers, referred to as Variety #2, include two complete items (FC#'s 3 & 6; Figure 2e & f) and two proximal ends (FC #'s 8 & 14) which lack hafting notches. In addition, the lateral edges on these items are more expanding from the platform end than on the notched items (Table 1) and in most cases this expanding nature has been emphasized by the application of lateral retouch. Both the complete items also exhibit attempts to thin the bulbar area by dorsal and ventral retouch. As well, on one edge of one of these scrapers a blow has been struck along one side margin to remove a "burin-like" spall. This flake removal has resulted in a distinct "narrowing" or inset edge along one side of the scraper (Figure 2e). The lack of notches, and the more expanding nature of the lateral edges suggests they were hafted differently than the notched items. The lack of notches suggests the side edges were not exposed to binding and in turn, would argue for enclosure in a socket haft. Moreover, the tapering and deliberate narrowing would be very useful for wedging the sides of the scraper in a socket haft. This variety of trianguloid end scraper is very common at Paleo-Indian sites such as Thedford II and Parkhill (Deller and Ellis 1992a, 1992b).

Excluding a unifacial tool fragment unassignable to type, there are two other tools represented in the Snary assemblage. One item (Figure 2g) is made on a relatively large (38.2 mm long by 37.2 mm wide by 5.3 mm thick) biface thinning flake. On all relatively complete margins it exhibits a relatively steep, short, continuous, unifacial retouch. Tools such as this have been referred to as raclettes in other Paleo-Indian stone tool analyses (e.g. Deller and Ellis 1984: Figure 18H). The final tool (Figure 2h) consists of a flake with a roughly triangular outline. Its lateral edges off the core were thin and acute while the broad distal end has a naturally steep configuration in profile -- apparently because the flake terminated by plunging through the "bottom" of the core. The distal and lateral edges all exhibit a fine, discontinuous retouch. While the lateral edges are irregularly retouched and thus, appear, serrated or denticulated in plan edge, the steep distal end has a more regular outline. Simple trianguloid

tools with naturally steep used distal ends such as this example, are occasionally reported from other Early Paleo-Indian sites such as the Thedford II and McLeod sites (Ellis 1984: Plate 7j). They are also reported, in some quantity (N=70), from contexts suggesting a Late Paleo-Indian Hi-Lo affiliation at the Allan site, where they are called simply "triangular unifaces" (Parker 1986:88-90, 112-117). While the previously reported examples lack the denticulated lateral edges seen on the Snary specimen, the recovery of these tools from a growing number of sites suggests this may be a not widely recognized but consistently produced Paleo-Indian tool type.

Flaking Debris

The sixteen Collingwood chert waste flakes recovered are all relatively small. They average .45 gms in weight and even the largest weighs less than a gram (.97 gm). These flakes can be placed into several types which are defined in detail elsewhere (see Deller and Ellis 1992a:79-88; Frison 1968). The most characteristic Early Paleo-Indian item is a 20 mm long segment of a channel flake derived in point fluting. It is 11.4 mm wide by 1.7 mm thick and although the apex of the striking platform is missing, the lateral edges are contracting at one end indicating it is a proximal segment of a channel flake. Although only one item, it is notable that channel flake platform or proximal ends, as opposed to distal ends, would be expected to be more characteristic of Gainey Phase sites as opposed to Early Paleo-Indian phases such as Parkhill. It has been suggested that because Gainey points have poorer and shorter fluting, one should expect a higher percentage of recognizable segments will be proximal as opposed to medial and distal segments [i.e. there will be a greater number of platform ends per length of recovered channel flake segments (Ellis and Deller: in preparation)]. For example, at Parkhill Phase sites such as Thedford II and Parkhill, less than 40% of the channel flakes recovered were platform ends while it can be argued that the Culloden Acres site, with a 75% frequency of proximal ends, is Gainey Phase. Clearly, however, this idea deserves much more testing.

Seven waste flakes, characterized by bidirectional flake scars, slight longitudinal curvature and acute-angled, faceted and ground platforms, are retouch and thinning flakes derived from the later stages of biface manufacture. An additional four flake segments lack platforms and are classified here as fragments although given their thinness, curvature and complex dorsal scar patterns, they are probably also from biface reduction. The remaining four flakes consist of uniface retouch flakes derived from the resharpening or manufacture of scraper edges. The rarity of these flakes, despite the dominance of scrapers in the tool assemblages, should not be surprising. For one thing, most of these flakes are so tiny versus biface reduction flakes that they would be difficult to observe in surface collection and in fact, are largely recovered from Paleo-Indian sites when the matrix is screened through 1/8" mesh (Ellis and Deller 1991). Moreover, one must remember that the retouching of a single biface will produce a great deal more waste than the retouching of a tool such as an end scraper (Collins 1975:32).

Overall, the fact that all of the waste flakes are tiny, and that those flakes retaining platforms can be assigned to the reduction of specific tool classes such as bifaces or unifaces, strongly suggests tools were brought to the site in finished, or as the recovery of a channel flake attests, almost finished form. This conclusion is not surprising as the same result has been reached in the analysis of virtually every Paleo-Indian assemblage recovered from sites some

distance from the source of the raw material employed (cf. Deller and Ellis 1992a:88). It is argued this strategy was designed to needlessly avoid transporting large amounts of material to locations of tool use which would simply have to be trimmed off and discarded as waste.

Discussion

The Snary site is important from a number of perspectives. For one thing, the Snary assemblage confirms previous suspicions that certain tool forms are associated with the Paleo-Indian occupation of the province such as the notched end scrapers and the triangular uniface. The fact these tool forms are relatively distinctive suggests it will be possible in the future to use these tools to recognize Paleo-Indian sites, even though projectile points may be lacking in an assemblage. Indeed, the end scrapers have already proved useful for this purpose (e.g. Ellis and Deller 1991). Moreover, some of the tool forms found at Snary are only known to date from sites assignable to the Gainey Phase and thus, may be diagnostic of that phase. For example, although *pièces esquillées* are rare on eastern Great Lakes area sites in comparison to their representation on sites to the east, it is notable that the few definitive reported examples are exclusively from Gainey Phase sites such as Weed, Ferguson (both Deller and Ellis 1988:258) and Udora (Storck 1990:52). They are not known from Parkhill or Crowfield Phase sites (Deller and Ellis 1988:258, 1992a:127). Similarly, the particular form of notched trianguloid end scraper with notches about mid-point and often, a second pair of notches near the platform, are known only from Gainey Phase sites such as Haunted Hill (Deller 1976: Figure 2, Location D), Udora (Storck 1990: Figure 1b,1c) and Gainey (Simons et al. 1984: Figure 4b). We have even raised the possibility that one may be able to assign particular sites lacking points to the Gainey Phase based on variation in channel flake assemblages, notably by a high frequency of proximal ends.

The Snary site is also important because it represents an assemblage dominated by chert materials obtained from outcrops around 250 km away. At previously reported Ontario sites, distances to the major chert outcrops employed were less than 200 km away (e.g. Deller and Ellis 1992a, 1992b; Storck and von Bitter 1989). As such, Ontario data seemed to contrast with that seen in surrounding areas where sites dominated by materials from 250 to 350 km distant are routinely reported (e.g. Gramly 1988; Simons et al. 1984; Witthoft 1952). However, Snary demonstrates that these contrasts might not exist. In fact, it may be that the reason why we have not had previously reported sites located at such extreme distances from chert outcrops is because previous work in the area has been biased towards sites representative of phases such as Parkhill and Crowfield rather than to Gainey Phase sites such as Snary. Indeed, researchers in Michigan such as Wright (1981; see also Shott 1986) have long maintained that Gainey Phase peoples practiced larger settlement mobilities (>200 km as measured by distance to main chert source used) than peoples of the presumed later dating phases such as Parkhill where distances of under 200 km are the exclusive rule. The Snary data, as well as data from other small Ontario Gainey sites such as Weed (Deller 1988) where the source used can be located over 200 km away, mirrors the situation seen in Michigan and provides additional support for the claims of reduction in "distance" mobility over time. In turn, these suggestions of mobility differences between the various phases strongly suggests they represent a time series and not contemporaneous variation.

The Snary site also contributes to our knowledge of patterned variability in small site assemblages. There is a growing body of data suggesting that at least three kinds of small site assemblages exist in Ontario. Table 2 lists the percentages of the most common artifact types/classes (i.e. those items which appear in percentages exceeding ca. 15.0% at one or more sites) for several reported sites/site areas. For the purposes of this table, items that have been recycled (such as the fluted biface made into a graver at Snary) are counted in their recycled form only.

Some of these small sites, such as Crowfield and Murphy East Knoll are not dominated by any one tool category, but instead, have a broad range of tool forms. One suspects that these are simple camp sites occupied by small social units such as family groups for the purpose of carrying out a wide range of activities. It is probable that other known small sites, not yet fully reported, such as Sandy Ridge and Halstead in south-central Ontario (Jackson 1990) represent comparable occupations. In direct contrast to those sites, many of the smaller sites have much more restricted tool inventories. Many of the smaller components, such as Bolton, Alder Creek and Parkhill Area C, as well as some larger components such as Parkhill Area B, are dominated (>50.0%) by a large number of fluted bifaces, including both points and preforms. Moreover, there are some other known sites or site areas like Culloden Acres Area B and Murphy West Knoll (Ellis and Deller 1991; Jackson 1991) which have few tools or preforms but yield almost solely debris from fluted biface manufacture. At the opposite extreme are sites such as Dixon, Culloden Acres Area A and Snary which have a high percentage of end scrapers (>50.0%) and little in the way of points.

Because of the real dominance of certain tool forms, and relatively long-lived or highly curated ones at that, it is clear these are quite specialized occupations. One suspects they are short-term occupations used by special task groups for very specialized activities such as hunting camps in the case of those locations dominated by fluted bifaces and preforms, and processing sites of some kind (for hide-working?) in the case of those locations dominated by trianguloid end scrapers. Comparable site variation, with certain components dominated by end scrapers and others by fluted bifaces, although not as marked as we see in the Ontario components, have been reported from other areas. A good example is Judge's (1973) work on New Mexico Folsom sites. Judge (1973:201-210) even went so far as to suggest that these sites represent a sexual division of labour such as predominantly male related activities at sites with lots of points and female activities dominating sites with a preponderance of end and other forms of scrapers. It is also possible that the same factor accounts for the variation we see in the Ontario small sites (Ellis and Deller 1991). If the ethnographic record is any guide, we should expect a sexual division of labour to be a major factor conditioning spatial and other forms of patterning in the archaeological record (Stevenson 1991). However, it is difficult to demonstrate conclusively that such a factor is accounting for variation in the tool frequencies. In fact, about the only way one could gain insight into such tool use is through tool kit associations with the different sexes in burial contexts -- data which are not currently, and may never be, available (but see Deller and Ellis 1984:51-52).

Table 2: Select Percentages of Artifact Types at Paleo-Indian Sites.

SITE	Points & Preforms	Trianguloid End Scrapers	Side Scrapers	Gravers	Retouched/ Denticulated Flakes	Totals
Thedford II	19 (13.0%)	10 (6.8%)	15 (10.3%)	18 (12.3%)	9 (6.7%)	71/146 (48.6%)
Parkhill Area D	19 (23.2%)	18 (22.0%)	4 (4.9%)	6 (7.3%)	6 (7.3%)	53/82 (64.6%)
Parkhill Area C	26 (55.3%)	2 (4.3%)	3 (6.4%)	4 (8.5%)	2 (4.3%)	37/47 (78.7%)
Parkhill Area B	68 (71.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (1.1%)	12 (12.6%)	83/95 (87.4%)
Culloden Acres Area "A"	0 (0.0%)	21 (60.0%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (5.7%)	8 (22.9%)	32/35 (91.4%)
Bolton	11 (52.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	3 (14.3%)	4 (19.0%)	19/21 (90.5%)
Dixon	2 (15.4%)	7 (53.8%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11/13 (84.6%)
Snary	0 (0.0%)	8 (66.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)	10/12 (83.2%)
Crowfield (Unheated)	4 (20.0%)	2 (10.0%)	2 (10.0%)	4 (10.0%)	5 (25.0%)	17/20 (85.0%)
Alder Creek	5 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	3 (30.0%)	9/10 (90.0%)
Murphy East Knoll	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)	5/8 (62.5%)

References: Thedford II (Deller and Ellis 1992a); Parkhill & Dixon (Deller and Ellis 1992b); Culloden Acres & Bolton (Ellis and Deller 1991); Murphy (Jackson 1991); Crowfield (Deller and Ellis 1984: Table 3); Alder Creek (Timmins 1992).

Conclusions

The Snary site is typical of a growing number of reported Early Paleo-Indian sites in that it is small and ephemeral. In fact, available evidence indicates most Early Paleo-Indian sites are of this nature (e.g. Deller and Ellis 1988; Jackson and McKillop 1991). Moreover, as small surface lithic scatters, most of these sites, including Snary, would probably be surface examined only once or twice in CRM archaeological assessments and because of low yields would be written off and destroyed. This would be an especial problem on uniface-dominated sites away from lithic quarries where the small size of the flaking debris means it would be missed in surface collection or even, in screening soil from test pits through 1/4' mesh (Ellis and Deller 1991). Despite their small size, however, and as we have hopefully demonstrated, Snary and other small sites are very important to our documentation and understanding of the earliest occupants of southern Ontario. At the very least, they serve to remind us that sites are not important for how spatially extensive they are or how many artifacts they yield or how much it costs to investigate them, but instead, for how much they can tell us about Ontario's prehistory.

Acknowledgments

We gratefully thank Glen and Greta Snary for allowing us the real privilege of examining the archaeological site on their property. We also thank Neal Ferris and Clara Coone for their assistance in surface collecting the Snary site and putting this brief report together.

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THE LUCKY SITE: AN EARLY WOODLAND FIND IN NORTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP, REGION OF WATERLOO

L.R. Bud Parker

Introduction

In May of 1992, while conducting an archaeological resource assessment of a proposed aggregate extraction pit (ARA 1992), Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. discovered an unusually rare artifact. The specimen is a gorget, a typical example of the trapezoidal type found in association with Early Woodland assemblages from the lower Great Lakes area (Spence et al 1990:129). The findspot was given the Borden designation of AhHb-53.

Description

The gorget (Figure 1) is of the trapezoidal type, most commonly associated with the Meadowood complex, dated to 1000-500 B.C. in southern Ontario (Spence et al 1990: 128). Its metric attributes are as follows: length - 69 mm; width - 44 to 59 mm; thickness - 4 to 7 mm; perforation diameter - 4 to 9 mm. It has a single tapered hole or perforation, which was drilled from one face. The raw material is a banded slate, typical of this artifact type.

Location

The gorget was found during hand-shovel test-pitting of a mixed oak-pine woodlot. Secondary test-pits at one and two metre intervals failed to reveal any additional cultural material near the findspot. The site is situated on the break in slope of a large, north-facing hill of sandy and/or gravelly loam soil. The slope to the north drops dramatically, and at its bottom is a small valley-like depression that is seasonally wet.

The nearest large water source is Cottrell (formerly Cowan's) Lake, approximately 800 metres to the south. This portion of North Dumfries Township is dotted with large and small lakes, which are probably the remnants of glacial kettles. There are not usually any streams running to or from these lake complexes. The study area is approximately two kilometres west of the Grand River, and four kilometres south of Cambridge (Galt).

Discussion

The archaeological consulting community has used shovel test-pitting as a procedure for archaeological assessments on uncultivated lands for over a decade. This technique is well known to be controversial, because of its "hit or miss" nature in site discovery. However, short of more labour intensive approaches, such as systematic test square excavation, test-pitting at 5 to 10 meter intervals, with the screening of topsoil, is the best method we have at the present for CRM work.



Figure 1: The Lucky Site Gorget.

The Lucky site represents one of the most fortuitous situations in archaeological assessment work. When have similarly rare artifacts types been found under similar circumstances? As a findspot, the Lucky site offers tantalizing indications of Early Woodland occupation in the area.

In addition, two isolated Meadowood points (AhHb-51 and 52) were found in ploughed fields within 500 metres of the Lucky site gorget. Also, a Hind type point (AhHc-91), from the preceding Late Archaic period, was found on the surface, approximately 700 metres away (cf. Ellis et al 1990:97). This vicinity seems to be rich in Early Woodland finds, as is the Waterloo region, where many sites including cache locations have been found (cf. Williamson 1988).

The gorget from the Lucky site is similar to those illustrated and described by Ritchie (1969:182,191,193), and like the example recovered at the Bruce Boyd site (Spence et al 1978:Fig. 13). However, the Lucky site example is small in comparison, and has only one hole. Similar forms have appeared in the controversial *Ohio Archaeologist* (cf. Converse 1978). Functionally, gorgets fall under the same interpretation as bannerstones, plummets, birdstones, pendants, and other polished slate objects. These artifacts are most commonly found in ceremonial contexts, either as mortuary offerings, or in caches with tools and other ritual objects, and thought to be for dress or personal adornment (Ritchie 1969:191).

The obvious rarity of the Lucky site gorget, and its unique, undisturbed location, will be protected from aggregate extraction. The aggregate company has decided not to impact the woodlot in which the site is located. In the 1970s, several mortuary sites in southern Ontario were investigated (Spence et al 1978; Williamson 1978, 1980). Perhaps the Lucky site too represents one of these rare site types, but with recent political and emotional events in Ontario archaeology, the site will probably be left undisturbed.

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LONDON CHAPTER, OAS 1992 Treasurer's Report

		1992	1991
Balance on Hand, January 1		13,738.99	15,972.21
REVENUES			
	Membership Subscriptions (& T-Shirt Sales)	1,973.87	2,078.25
	Bank Interest	525.73	3,216.05
	U.S. Sales (members & books)	1,185.82	na
	Grants	00.00	1,200.00
	Publication Sales	9,375.95	14,780.12
TOTAL REVENUE		13,061.37	21,274.42
EXPENSES			
	Publications/Mail	3,051.49	17,641.66
	Administration (including rent, book refund, insurance, social events, etc.)	3,734.80	5,665.98
	Projects (CAA conf./T-Shirts/OA endowment fund/Grosvenor Lodge arch. project)	2,201.44	200.00
TOTAL EXPENSES		8,987.73	23,507.64
	Excess of Revenue over Expense	4,073.64	-2,233.22
	Balance on Hand, December 31	17,812.63	13,738.99

Chapter Inventory: 4 chairs, 1 desk, 3 tables, 1 hand dolly, 1 answering machine, 1 typewriter (31/12/92).

Merchandise: 82 Publication #5 (ASO), 29 Chapter T-Shirts.